

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

MESSRS. DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD., were the first to introduce EUCALYPTUS OIL into Hongkong, and the quality of their import is still unsurpassed.

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is a sovereign remedy for COLDS, INFLUENZA AND CATARRH. A first-rate Germicide. Is a more powerful disinfectant than Carbolic Acid.

FOR MOSQUITO BITES, FOR USE IN THE BATH.

D. C. & Co.'s EUCALYPTUS OIL, BOTTLES—50 cents & \$1.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

Orders will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS

HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally: It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each...\$1.75 25 lbs. ...\$4.50

Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS, The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market. For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, September 20th. The Russian press states that the recent Japanese victories will not alter Russia's resolve to permit no foreign annexation of Korea. It suggests that the time has arrived for European intervention.

[The recent Japanese victories are a myth.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

An official Japanese despatch states, that at the battle at the mouth of the Yalu river the Chinese fleet consisted of eleven men-of-war and six torpedo boats. Four of the warships were sunk and one burnt.

The Japanese deny losing any ships, but admit a heavy loss of life. They claim the victory.

The general opinion is that the battle was indecisive, but disastrous to both sides. [And where is the invisible Japanese Fleet now?—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

PING-YANG.

About one fourth of the Chinese Army escaped from Ping-yang.

THE JAPANESE HEROES.

The Japanese are marching to the city of Moukden (capital of Manchuria) and expect to be at the Korean frontier town of Wiju in a week, by the end of the month.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 31st August.

General James Gaultrell has died.

PARIS, September 1st.

Intelligence has been received of a serious outbreak in Tongkin. A band of Chinese crossed the border on a raiding expedition and attacked the Customs post, killed the French Collector, kidnapped his wife and daughter, and carried them across the frontier. Directly the news was known a detachment of troops was despatched in pursuit, but failed to overtake the raiders. The Governor of Tongkin has applied the French Minister at Peking of the outrage.

LONDON, September 1st.

The Indian ship *Malabar* sailed from Portmouth this morning with the 23rd company of the Southern Division, Royal Artillery, and drafts.

NEW YORK, September 3rd.

Huge forest fires have occurred in Minnesota and Wisconsin involving the entire destruction of six towns, and fully 500 persons have perished in the flames, while many, seeking refuge amongst the swamps or on the rivers, have been drowned.

ATHENS, September 3rd.

A hundred and fifty of the Greek army attacked the offices of an Athens paper in the Acropolis yesterday and completely wrecked the premises. The cause of the outrage was due to the paper's publication of articles attacking the army. The ringleaders have been arrested.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Colonel Rhodes sailed to-day for the Cape to take over the control of Masboul and the administration, during the absence on furlough of Dr. L. S. Jameson.

VIENNA, September 3rd.

The eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography opened to-day at Buda-Pesth in the presence of a brilliant gathering; some 2,000 members taking part in the proceedings of the Congress, amongst whom were many Indian and British delegates.

CAIRO, 3rd September.

Chawarbi Pasha, against whom a warrant was issued in connection with the charge of purchasing slave girls, and who had absconded from the capital, surrendered himself to the authorities to-day. He confessed that he had bought girls for his harem. Chawarbi Pasha and two other Pashas and six slave-dealers will be tried by court-martial to-morrow. The affair has caused great resentment against the British authorities here, as they are regarded as responsible for the arrest of three prominent Egyptians on a charge which is viewed with contempt by the natives.

NEW YORK, 4th September.

Further telegrams received regarding the great forest fire in Minnesota and Wisconsin, give most harrowing details of the condition of the inhabitants who fled from the fires. Numerous families who have taken refuge on the prairie are surrounded by flames and are expected to be engulfed in the conflagration at any moment.

PARIS, September 4th.

A despatch received by the French Government from Senegal denies the reported disaster to the French troops at Timbuktu.

LONDON, September 4th.

A circular was sent to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth asking for donations to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and in response to it they have each contributed £100. Mr. Healy and several other members of the Irish party were ignorant of the issue of the circular, and have expressed their indignation at the action of the members in seeking subscriptions towards the Fund from English politicians, and are urging the Committee to return the money immediately.

The Customs Report for the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31st, 1894, shows that the consumption of coffee, cocoa, wine and tobacco is decreasing, and that tea is growing in popular favour to a large extent.

Morecambe Bay was the scene of a boating accident yesterday. A pleasure boat was captured by a breeze which had suddenly sprung up, and 20 persons were drowned.

BERLIN, September 4th.

The German Emperor visited Koenigsberg to-day for the purpose of unveiling the statue of the late Emperor William I., and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and a demonstration of respect and loyalty by large crowds of people. Accompanied by a brilliant staff, the Emperor unveiled the statue in the afternoon amid great pomp and ceremony. Before the unveiling, the Emperor made a speech and alluded to the services rendered by his grandfather to the Fatherland, and pointing to the statue's drawn sword, said that sword was emblematic of the necessity at the present time.

TANGIER, September 4th.

News received from the interior states that serious fresh revolts have taken place there and are assuming formidable proportions. The Kabyles are besieging the city of Morocco, which is weakly defended, and are pillaging the towns around.

VIENNA, September 4th.

Papers by Miss Florence Nightingale on "Village Sanitation in India," and by Sir William Moore on "Tropical Diseases" were read and discussed at the Congress of Hygiene and Demography yesterday.

The Oriental section of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography has passed a resolution declaring that Miss Florence Nightingale's Village Sanitation Scheme for India was important and the best means to educate the people in the primary rules of health, to improve which they may be able to co-operate. Dr. Hansen, on behalf of Dr. W. Cawby, M.D., and Mr. Baldwin Latham, F.G.S., read papers on Tropical Fever Diseases and the Sewerage System in India.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The China Merchants' steamer *Peechi* arrived at Swatow last Tuesday flying the British flag.

ANOTHER sensational libel action is threatened in Bangkok. A good harvest for the legal profession.

CHOLERA of an acute type is said to have broken out in Tientsin. The death of an officer of the French gunboat *Lion* is reported.

The Willard Opera Company will not come to Hongkong and China this season; they have arranged for a campaign in India.

On 21st that Sir W. Bonner, Chief Justice of Ceylon, will not return to that island, but will go to fill a similar position in Jamaica.

THREE years' imprisonment was the sentence passed by Acting Chief Justice Andrew on Wong Ahing, a servant boy, who was charged with robbing \$250 in money and \$200 worth of jewelry from his master, Mr. W. T. Kennedy, R.N.

THE P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left Nagasaki for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

THE *Philadelphia Record* says that if China should run short on cereals she might fall back on her cracker.

LIFE is so short, said one of the "Old Volumes" the other day, that man is but a paper-collar on the neck of Time.

On the 19th instant the German steamer *Kitt* arrived at Foochow under charter to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

AN Emergency meeting of Victoria L-tee, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.10 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE China Merchants' steamer *Haashtu*, which has been lying at Pagoda Anchorage ever since the outbreak of the war in the North, left Foochow on the 14th instant, bound for Shanghai, where she will be transferred to British owners.

THE "Old Volumes" meet at the Mount Austin Hotel to-night at 9.15 o'clock to discuss the very important question of the China-Japan war. "Should Foreign Powers Intervene." His Excellency the Governor will preside, and an interesting debate is assured.

THUS the *Chicago Times* on one of the burning questions of the day—"After killing some thousands of Chinese and sinking part of the Mongolian Navy, Japan has formally declared war. All this preliminary slaughter is probably the Japanese notion of diplomacy."

WE are carefully reading the Report of the so-called Retrenchment Committee, and will editorially deal with it as soon as we are quite sure we understand the deductions and recommendations of that august body. It is a great pity Thomas de Bowler died so young.

AT the Singapore Assize Court on the 18th inst., Edward Arnold, Chief Officer, pleaded guilty to the charge of criminal breach of trust while employed as a clerk under the Selangor Government. The following day the Chief Justice sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THOSE flat-chested ladies, the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Melbourne, have lately perpetrated a good joke. They got a Christian Temperance petition presented to the Victorian Assembly by a Hebrew grocer-merchant, and now the *Hongkong Telegraph* proposes—but that will come later on.

ARNOLD REID tells us in his family journal, the *Strait Times*, in referring to a show by the Willard Opera Company, that nothing like Miss Ryder's "high kick" has been taken before on the stage. "Camelot's rejected" was only married a few weeks ago! The depravity of human nature (especially when kicking is an important factor) passeth all understanding—or nearly so.

St. Peter—Who's making all that racket out there?

New Ghost—It's me.

"Who's me?"

"I'm G. Sharp, financier and philanthropist."

"Yes, I see. One of those Retrenchment Committee fellows who had a plan to solve the present financial stringency, etc."

"No, I had no theory to offer."

"What! Then come right in and select your own halo and harp."

FROM a letter written by a clergyman to Albert for the year ending March 31st, 1894, which will do no doubt interest those talented artists, Professor Charles Robinson and Signor O'Brady, is worth quoting: "I may tell, perhaps, without too much egotism, that I ventured to quote you, a few Sundays ago, as one of those with a special 'grace of God,' to awaken in hearts we persons cannot reach, appreciation of a faithful woman's comradeship in the hard battle of life."

WE note from an Australian paper, that Capt. Parfitt, of the P. & O. S. N. Co.—a well-known and decidedly popular skipper, well-known on the China coast, and brother to William of that ilk and Hongkong Hotel renown—passed an examination in Sydney the other day and procured a pilot's certificate, thus saving his Company about £50 on each visit to that port. Sundry other ocean-going captains have also got certificates, and a lot more intend getting them, so that local pilots in Sydney will soon have plenty of time on their hands.

IN the Bankruptcy Court this morning the Acting Chief Justice refused to grant the petition of the Chinese Bank, lately a company in liquidation, to be wound up. The Hon. J. J. Kewick presided, and after the Acting Clerk of the Court, Mr. Hart Beck, had read some letters and telegrams from the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, and the Chairman had stated that no mob of poeies could possibly be got from Tientsin at present, the petition was refused. The Hon. J. J. Kewick, presiding, and after the Acting Clerk of the Court, Mr. Hart Beck, had read some letters and telegrams from the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, and the Chairman had stated that no mob of poeies could possibly be got from Tientsin at present, the petition was refused.

A MEETING of members of the Hongkong Jockey Club, subscribers for Subscription prizes, was held at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon. The Hon. J. J. Kewick presided, and after the Acting Clerk of the Court, Mr. Hart Beck, had read some letters and telegrams from the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, and the Chairman had stated that no mob of poeies could possibly be got from Tientsin at present, the petition was refused.

AN intellectual correspondent, who says he belongs to the Public Works Department, sends us a yarn commencing with the following: "Jack Kennedy's dog has gained a caddy." We are always indebted to obliging correspondents for yarns of news and for classical quotations like the foregoing—but we are not quite sure that we can afford the risk of meeting Mr. Kennedy in a deadly combat. "Jack" has weight on his side, and although we might, in the old saying, "Hush! hush! with variations," deny the dog on the point, we don't think anything about Kennedy's dog, which is a caddy, and we don't think anything about Kennedy's dog, which is a caddy.

AT LAST! We are indebted to Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co., for the following:—We are to inform you that we have just received a telegram from Singapore informing that the Quarantine Station at that port has been started.

A HOME paper tells us that Mr. Frederic Villiers, well-known in connection with the London *Graphic*, is coming out as "war correspondent" to Korea for *Black and White*. Mr. Villiers will exercise a wise discretion in giving Korea a wide berth; Hongkong, Shanghai and Tokyo are much safer colonies of vantage.

THE devil to pay at the meeting of the Dairy Farm subcommittee yesterday. G. Sharp, who had an unusually lively innings, got "his hair out," and, so it is said, but we don't believe it, has been on the hunt for Canille with a big blade since day! In this morning. We will put our little ten cents on the "Doc" (if it comes to a case of putting up their "dukes." But oh, what will philanthropy—and rum and milk—say?

"I have my programme pretty well arranged now," said the earnest young woman. "Sunday I devote to religious exercises, of course; Monday to Delia and Caliban; Tuesday the walking club takes its outing; Wednesday we study Moliere; Thursday we discuss the probability of woman attaining the ballot, and Friday is devoted to uplifting the poor."

"But what do you do on Saturday, dear?"

"Oh, that's the day for training my husband."

THE British Government has emphatically informed the Japanese Minister in London that the Government of Japan will be held responsible for any loss of British life or property in connection with the *Kowshing* outrage. This has been stated by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, Sir E. Grey, in the House of Commons, amidst great applause. And now, perhaps, the thick-and-thin supporters of the Tokyo Government—especially the *China Gazette* of Shanghai and the *Hongkong Daily Press*—will take a back seat for a while!

MR. W. A. G. Tilke, who was co-proprietor with Mr. G. W. Ward in the *Slam Observer* and is a lawyer in Bangkok, writes to the *Strait Times* that "a British subject named Taylor" didn't inflict on him several blows with a champagne bottle, who is evidently a horsepower. According to Mr. Tilke, the British subject named Taylor, who is evidently a horsepower, possessed neither brains nor muscle, but the lawyer man one stroke from behind, and then the pair had a wrestling match in the gutter. Well, the world really isn't anxious to know how Taylor and Tilke got along in the Bangkok mud when trying the underground skit dance; the world doesn't know Taylor and Tilke, and doesn't want to.

THERE are two anonymous letters in this morning's *Daily Press* signed "Crux" and "Neutral" respectively, which we intended dealing with in this issue; but after due consideration we have thought it better to allow the Editor of our contemporary an opportunity of making amends by explanation and apology for the insinuations and most contemptible and most infamous outrages on honest journalism we have ever come across. Should that explanation and apology not be in evidence to-morrow, the *Hongkong Telegraph* will give "Neutral" and the Editor of the *Daily Press* an open door to an action at law for libel. Kicking would be a better alternative, but, of course, the line must be drawn somewhere, and we have to draw it at "Neutral" and his worthy associate.

THE death is announced of Rear-Admiral Henry Nelson Hippley, who served with distinction in the China war. He was midshipman of the Commodore's galley at the destruction of the *Fatshan* flotilla of war junks in June, 1857, and was slightly wounded by spent shot at the taking of the *Fatshan* fort. He was present at the action with the *Mandarin* fleet at Escape Creek and at the siege and capture of Canton (after which he received the China medal, with the *Fatshan* and *Canton* clasps), and as Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. Elliot in the *Redoubt* when she was burned at sea in December, 1854. Admiral Hippley commanded the *Plow* in the West Indies, and the *Hornet* and the *Chaparral* on the China Station. He received the thanks of the Foreign Office for services rendered in connection with Sir Henry Parker's mission to the King of Korea, and was also thanked by the Italian Admiralty for co-operation with Captain Acciari, senior naval officer at Shanghai, during the French operations in North China.

A DESPATCH received by the Japanese authorities from Mr. G. Derling, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Tientsin, on the 6th instant, is stated to read as follows: "From the fact of the *Amakashi Maru*, a Japanese sailing vessel, having arrived at Tientsin without knowledge of a declaration of war, the Japanese Government has decided to set the ship free and send it back to Japan. (The above vessel arrived at Taku with a cargo of sleepers for railways in China.) Accordingly, the ship will be made to leave Taku for Nagasaki. The former flag of the vessel will be kept flying, and her papers will be taken care of by the foreign officers of the vessel, and the Chinese sailors will man her. So it is stated that the Japanese Government has decided to set the ship free and send it back to Japan. (The above vessel arrived at Taku with a cargo of sleepers for railways in China.) Accordingly, the ship will be made to leave Taku for Nagasaki. 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There are no hotels, and I am indebted to my friends among the missionaries, among the diplomats, and with some of the high Koreans for my entertainment through these many days. I despair of giving you an accurate idea of the Korean capital. It is quite different from any other city on the face of the globe. It is such a mass of the beautiful and the ugly of civilization and barbarism, of the old and the new, that I don't know how to describe it. Take its situation. It lies in a great basin surrounded by mountains, which in some places are as rugged as the wildest peaks of the Rockies, and which in others have all the beautiful verdure of the Alleghenies or the Catskills. The tops of these mountains are in the clouds and masses of vapour hang in their recesses above the green plain upon which the city is built. They change in their hues with every change of the heavens, and they give Seoul a setting more gorgeous than jewels.

The basin below is just about large enough to contain the town, and a great gray wall from thirty to forty feet high runs along the sides of the hills, bound in the basin and mounting here and there almost to the tops of the lower mountains. It scales one hill at least one thousand feet in height, and the wall encloses the whole city. It was built in nine months by an army of two hundred thousand workmen, about five hundred years ago, and is a piece of solid masonry consisting of two thick walls of granite packed down in the middle with earth and stones. Its top is so wide that two carriages could easily be driven about it, and it has, on the side facing the country, a crenellated battlement, with holes large enough for the defenders to shoot through with arrows. There are no cannon upon it, and it will be no means of defence against the batteries of the Chinese or the Japanese. Its only use in late years has been to keep out the tigers and leopards. This wall is more than six miles in length. It is pierced by eight gates, the arches of which are beautifully laid out and cut as those of any stone work you will find in the United States. Each of these great arches has a curved roof of black tiles. This rests upon carved wooden pillars, which rise above the tops of the walls and form watch towers for the soldiers. Over the great south gate, the main entrance to the capital, there are two such roofs, one above the other, which are guarded at the corners by miniature demons of porcelain, who seem to be crawling along the edges of the structure. It would not take much more than a Gatling gun to batter down the heavy doors by which these arches are closed. These doors are bigger than those of any barn in our country. They are swung upon pivots made by pins fitting into the masonry at the top and the bottom, and are held open with stout iron rivets on big bolts, and up till now the common Koreans have thought them a defence against the enemy. They have as much ceremony connected with them as other nations with their forts, and there are officers in charge of them who would lose their heads if they failed in their duty. Every night just at sundown these gates are closed, and they are not opened again until about 4 in the morning.

The signal of their closing and opening is the ringing of a massive bell in the exact centre of the city. After this bell is rung, it is not until about half past five that the gates are opened. The greatest care is taken of the keys to these gates. The locks close with a spring and the keys are kept in the king's palace, except at the time that they are used at the gates. The locks themselves are guarded all day at the palace and are only brought to the gates a short time before closing the city. I wish I could show you one of these locks. Each gate has two of them, and they are as heavy as a ten-year-old boy. It is all that one man can do to carry them from one part of the city to the other, and when I tried to lift one I found my back strained. They are of massive iron. They are made in the shape of a box and are two feet wide and at least one foot thick. They lock with a spring like that of padlock, and it takes a hammer to put them together.

When I lifted the lock the gate-keeper warned me with horror to leave it alone. He pointed to my neck and drew his finger rapidly across his throat to let me know that I was in danger of losing my head. I will hold it, and he rushed toward me as though he would seize it from my hand. As he came up I dropped it on the stones. It clattered and I stooped over and tried to raise it again. As I did so I stood it on end and the rod of iron which was partially thrust into the iron box rested on the ground. The Korean gate-keeper's face became ashy. He grabbed the lock from me, and as he did so I could see the reason for his fear. The rod on which the lock rested on the ground formed the means of locking it, and had I pushed down on it the spring would have caught. He would have been unable to lock the gate that night without going to the palace to get the key, and might have lost his head for his carelessness. My interpreter showed me the trouble, and he told me that the king would surely punish the man if he knew that the lock had been out of his possession. I then went on to the gate and looked at the clumsy fastening into which this lock went. The bar which I have spoken of was as big as an old-fashioned poker, and the lock joined chains made of links of wrought iron, which were as big around as the biceps of a blacksmith, the rings being as thick as your thumb.

It was just after this that the hour for closing the gates of the city approached. I waited and watched. First two men came from the gate house and sang out in Korean the words that the gates were closing and the time was short. Their voices were as shrill as those of an angel, and a Mohammedan mosque when he calls out the hour of prayer from the minarets, and they held on to their final tones for the space of 15 seconds by my watch. As they cried, a great rush of men in black hats and white gowns ran through the darkness. Barbed wire coils dragged great bullocks with packs on their backs through the doors, and porters by the scores, loaded down with all sorts of wares, came stumbling along. There were coolies bearing closed boxes, in which were their mistresses. There were officials on horseback and on foot, all pushing and scrambling to get in before the gates closed. As I watched the big bell pealed out its knell, and the two men grasped the great doors and pulled them together with a bang. It took the strength of both to move each one of them, and the gates locked with a spring. The key, which remains with the king over night, is not brought back from the palace until morning. It is a massive bar of iron, and it takes a sledge-hammer to drive it into the lock. Similar locks are on the gates to the wall which encloses the palace of the king, and on each of the eight gates of the city.

Inside this great wall, within this setting of mountains, lies the city of Seoul. It is a town bigger than Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Washington City, Buffalo or Detroit. It contains more than three hundred thousand people, and it has scarcely three houses that are more than a story high. It is a city of wide streets and narrow winding alleys. It is a city of thatched huts and tiled one story buildings. On one side of it are the palaces of the king. They cover an area as large as that of a one thousand-acre farm, and they are massive one-story buildings surrounded by great walls and laid out with all the regularity of a city. As you stand on the walls of Seoul and look over this mass of buildings, your first impression is that you are in the

midst of a vast bay field, interspersed here and there with tiled barns, and the three biggest streets that cut through these myriad haystacks look like a road through the fields. You note the shape of the thatched houses. They are all formed like haystacks with the heel of the shoe resting on the street. The roofs are tiled on with strings, and the thatch has grown old, and under the soft light of the setting sun it assumes the rich colour of brown plush, and there is a velvety softness to the whole. As you look closer you see that the city is divided up into streets, and that these narrow and wide and twist and turn without regularity or order. One part of the city is made almost entirely of tiled buildings. These are the houses of the wealthy, and over them not far from the gate above one such building you see on the top of the staff an American flag. That is the establishment of our legation to Korea, and the cosy little compounds about it are the residences of the missionaries and the other foreigners who reside in Seoul.

Come down now and take a walk with me through the city. There are no pavements on the streets and you sink in vain for gas lamps or the signs of an electric light. This city of three hundred thousand people is entirely without sanitary arrangements. There is not a water closet in it and the sewage flows along in open drains through the streets and you have to be careful of your steps. There are no water works except the Korean water carrier, who, with a pole on his back takes up the whole sidewalk as he carries two buckets of water along with him through the streets. The clouds are left to do the sprinkling of the highways, save here and there a household takes a dipper and ladles out the sewer fluid to lay the dust. All the slopes of each house run into the ditches along the sidewalk, and the smell comes up in solid chunks so thick that it could be almost cut into slices and packed away for use as a patent fertilizer. Mixed with the smell is the smoke. This comes out of chimneys about two feet above the ground, which jut out from the walls of the houses into the streets. Fit a stove pipe into your house at right angles with the floor of the porch and you have the average Korean chimney. At certain hours of the morning and evening each of these chimneys vomits forth the smoke of the straw which the people use for the fires of their cooking and the air becomes blue. The doors to the houses along the street are more like those of a stable or a barn than the entrance to residences. They are very rude, and in the bottom of each is cut a hole for the dog. Such doors are as open give no light to the houses of the people, and I was in Seoul for some time before I knew that these doors facing the street were merely the entrance gates to large compounds or yards in which were very comfortable buildings. I thought that the nobles lived in these thatched huts. They are in reality only the quarters of the servants, and the homes of the better classes contain many rooms, and are in some cases almost as well fitted for comfort as those of our own. These houses along the streets have no windows to speak of. There are under the roof little openings about a foot square. These are filled with lattice and backed with paper. They permit the light to come in, but you cannot see through them. Here and there I noted a little eye-hole of glass as big around as a red cent, pasted on to the paper, and as I go through the streets I find now and then a liquid black ball surrounded by the cream-coloured button-hole which forms the eye-hole of a Korean maiden, looking out.—"Frank G. Carpenter," in *Victoria Times*.

NEWS BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The following telegrams from our Tacoma Daily Ledger exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

LONDON, August 16th.
The British steamer *Matine*, which sailed from Swansea yesterday, bound for Philadelphia, is in a disabled condition off Fastnet. The nature of the trouble is not yet ascertained.

BERLIN, August 16th.
An explosion occurred in a fireworks factory at Kienberg this afternoon. Three persons were killed and several injured.

It is rumored that the Disconto Gesellschaft is negotiating a loan of \$500,000,000 for China.

AMSTERDAM, August 16th.
Two fresh cases of cholera have appeared here, and three additional cases of the same disease are reported from Harlem. At Maastricht one case of cholera has occurred, and one death is reported at Amsterdam and one at Panderen.

TRANTON, N. J., August 16th.
Corbett and Fitzsimmons are in this city tonight. Mutual friends have been trying to get them to meet each other.

Corbett said to a reporter that he would not accept a challenge from Fitzsimmons, who, the champion said, was looking for cheap advertising. Fitzsimmons must first send him a challenge to the world, and if no others accepted then Corbett would take it up, but not otherwise.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, August 16th.
The *Vigilant*, *Britannia* and *Salatia* started this morning in the race for the Town Cup in the regatta of the Royal Yacht Club. At first the *Vigilant* had the lead, but at Labe Light the *Salatia* was first, *Britannia* second, *Vigilant* third. The *Salatia* won. *Britannia*, second. *Vigilant*, third.

The *Salatia* won the race by 5 minutes 44 seconds over the *Britannia*, and over the *Vigilant* 7 minutes 11 seconds, not counting the time allowances.

PARIS, August 17th.
According to *Le Petit Journal*, a plot to assassinate Premier Dupuy has been discovered. The Premier is in Vernet Les Bains, not far from the Spanish border, accompanied by three detectives. Anarchists, says the *Journal*, had been warned of danger the night before the police expected to arrest them and fled to Spain. The plot was hatched at Barcelona by Spanish and French anarchists. Three men were designated by lot to cross the border about the middle of August and assassinate the premier during his absence from Paris.

LONDON, August 17th.
Many tin plate works in South Wales which have been closed for some time are preparing to resume work in view of the passage of the Tariff Bill in Washington.

NEW YORK, August 17th.
The steamer *Campania* has reduced the trans-Atlantic record by nearly three hours and ten minutes. Her time of passage was 5 days, 9 hours and 50 minutes. On the 16th the steamer made the remarkable record of 545 knots.

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 17th.
The steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived to-day from the Orient. When on the way between Hongkong and Yokohama the steamer struck a monster whale, cutting it almost in two. Pieces of the animal struck to the bows of the vessel and had to be taken off as they impeded the vessel's progress.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, August 17th.
The *Vigilant* did not start in the yacht race to-day. Could explained that he wished to get the yacht in trim for to-morrow's race with the *Britannia*, fifteen miles to windward and return. The yacht race to-day was the *Britannia*, *Salatia*, *Corbett*, *Carson* and *Nemo*. The *Salatia* won the race of the Isle of Wight. The *Britannia* second. *Corbett* was on time. *Salatia* second. *Corbett* was on time.

PRETORIA, South Africa, August 17th.

The rebellion of the Kaffirs is assuming an alarming condition. The Transvaal police detachment which has been attempting to relieve the garrison of Agatha, has been repulsed with serious loss.

Emboldened by their success the Kaffirs pursued the retreating troops and attacked the main column of the Boer forces. The Kaffirs were driven back, but the advance of the column was retarded.

From the Boer settlements all along the Letaba river come reports of severe fighting between the isolated parties of retreating Boers and the Kaffirs, who are burning the Boer homesteads all along the river.

The Boers are fleeing before the Kaffirs' advance, taking all their portable property, but large quantities of provisions and cattle have necessarily fallen into the hands of the Kaffirs.

The latter have murdered a number of Boers and their wives and children, and the fiercest feelings of the Boers have been aroused against the rebels.

In all the disturbed districts mail and passenger coaches have been stopped, passengers killed and the coaches looted and destroyed and the mails stolen.

Murchison road is entirely closed. The Kaffirs are reported to have erected a strong barricade across it at a point where it passes between two hills, and they are said to have prepared to defend the pass.

The Government is reinforcing its troops as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that an advance in force will be made upon the Kaffirs to-day or to-morrow.

ST. FRANCISCO, August 18th.

The Italians are deserting California in large numbers. They find that it is difficult for them to obtain work here, and many are returning to Italy. Others are going to the southern states, particularly Florida and Alabama.

LONDON, August 18th.

The Field to-day gives prominence to a violent letter against the *Vigilant*, which is said to be a true reflection of English comments, but which have not appeared in print. The writer of the letter says that international courtesy has been overdone, especially since the courtesy is not reciprocated. He asserts that the American ship was defended by a non-construction, which in no way conformed to the British idea of a yacht, and that shifting ballast was used during the cup race.

The letter then recounts certain alleged violations by the *Vigilant* of the British racing association rules, as to wooden bulk heads, fittings, etc., and says the *Vigilant* was "measured" until British patience was exhausted.

The writer says that the *Vigilant* is to be allowed to break every rule with a fair play for all, which enables her to compete with racing yachts, and with a crew of Norwegians and English sailors.

In conclusion the *Vigilant's* critic remarks that the Britishers' boat, in national pride, of a "British ship, not a machine with British canvas and manned by Britons."

A dispatch from Cowes says that it is generally believed that the *Vigilant* will not race again this season in English waters.

NEW YORK, August 18th.

Among the passengers on board the French liner *La Touraine*, which arrived here to-day were two Japanese, one of them a cousin of the Mikado, who arrived in this country about a year ago, since which time he has devoted a great deal of his time to the inspection of naval ship building in this country and in Europe. The Mikado's cousin is travelling incognito, as Count Mishiama. With him are a secretary and two servants. He will sail from San Francisco on September 6.

FRESHWATER GATE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 18.

The race between the Prince of Wales' yacht *Britannia* and Gould's *Vigilant* is off. Before the starting gun was fired the *Vigilant* hauled down her racing flag and took in her top sails, having lost her centre board. It had been arranged that the Queen should watch the race from the royal yacht *Oceanic*, but the Queen was, for some reason, unable to do so. Instead, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and a large party of British aristocracy were on the *Oceanic* expecting to follow the races.

COVENS, August 18th.

When the *Vigilant* arrived here Mr. Gould reported, and Colonel Paget, the Prince of Wales' representative on board the *Vigilant*, agreed with him, that the *Vigilant* struck a rock off the Needles and this carried her centre board entirely away. It is probable that the *Vigilant* will be unable to race for some time to come, unless the centre board is recovered and placed in a shorter time than is now believed to be possible.

LONDON, August 19th.

Advices received from the Congo State show that further troubles have occurred with the natives arising from the imprisonment of Congo natives into military service by Congo State officials. The natives were rightly incensed at the manner in which their relatives and friends had been dragged into a service that was repugnant to them, and determined to avenge their wrongs. A strong native force was gathered and an attack made upon Loba, a Congo State post. In the fighting that ensued two of the soldiers defending the post were killed and three were taken prisoners.

The Times says Capt. Hall, on Saturday night telegraphed from Southampton to Mr. Gould at Cowes, stating he had discovered that the yacht's centre-board had not been displaced from its fastenings and lost, but had been jammed in the trunk. The *Times* says that further explanation of the affair seems to be required when all the circumstances are taken into consideration. Lord Wolverton has withdrawn the cup he offered to the winner and decided to send it to the Royal Yacht Club to be held for by the club at Weymouth on Friday.

Miss Kate Marden of the Red Cross Society does not propose to remain passive under the charges made against her. Pastor Francis, of St. Petersburg, a few days ago, wrote to the *Times* declaring in substance that the committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Miss Marden in England, America and New Zealand had found the accusations had been practically proven, and calling upon Miss Marden to surrender her decorations conferred upon her in consideration of her work among the Siberian lepers. Miss Marden has now decided to prosecute Pastor Francis.

A dispatch from Lisbon says: The negligence of servants in leaving a lighted brazier unattended caused a fire to start in the servants' wing of the palace occupied by the Dowager Queen Maria Pia at Cowes. The flames were extinguished only with great difficulty. Some Costa, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and some firemen were seriously injured. The building sustained considerable damage, but its costly contents were saved. The Dowager Queen was greatly alarmed by the fire.

The *Sportsman* to-day, commenting upon the yacht racing of Saturday, says: It is difficult to appreciate the day when it is so full of appointed hundreds of people who travelled to the Isle of Wight on what turned out to be a fool's errand. The paper adds that the *Vigilant* seemed to an ordinary spectator to sail as well for the loss of her centre board as she did before.

The *Times* dispatch from Vienna states that from Thursday to Saturday, there were 237 new cases of cholera and 129 deaths from the disease in Galicia. In Bukovina 35 new cases and 21 deaths were reported in the same time.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent says advice have reached Berlin from Constantinople, Moscow,

showing the election of delegates in the districts of Norway, and Finnmark, indicates no change in the Norwegian political situation.

WASHINGTON, August 19th.

Monseigneur Solazzi, the Papal Ablegate, has decided to maintain silence as to the latest statement made regarding him, that the Pope will soon make the Ablegate's authority absolute and sovereign, and answerable only to the Pope. Newspapers men are refused admittance to his residence, and it is almost impossible to gain any authoritative information regarding his actions.

The Japanese legation has received a telegram announcing that Japan had decided to issue a domestic loan of \$500,000,000. The dispatch states that a strong outburst of patriotic feeling has been evoked by this proposition, and the people in all parts of the country are eagerly subscribing to the loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 19th.

It is stated here that Russia and other Powers continue to endeavour to restore peace between China and Japan.

A dispatch from Rybinsk, an important commercial centre situated on the bank of the Volga river, states that a terrible storm passed over that city and neighbourhood on Friday last. The damage to property was immense. The steamer *Upplekh* was caught by the storm on the Sterne river. There were a hundred passengers on the vessel and they were thrown into a panic by the tremendous force of the wind, the furious downpour of rain and almost impenetrable darkness. The captain headed the vessel for the beach, his intention being to run her ashore. Before this could be effected the vessel sprang a leak and began to founder. As she foundered her decks were blown up by the air in her hold. Every body was thrown into the water. Despite the fury of the storm, passing vessels managed to save everybody except the captain and five other persons.

MADRID, August 19th.

A commercial treaty between Spain and the Argentine Republic, just concluded, provides that for a period of two years Spain will not raise the duty on meats from the Argentine Republic, and the latter will lower the duties on Spanish wines.

DENVER, August 19th.

A. S. Henderson won the American championship hundred yards foot race to-day against the other crack sprinters. About 5,000 people were in attendance.

The result was a surprise to the friends of Morris, who had backed their man to a standstill. The race was for a sweepstakes of \$200 with purse of \$500 added.

St. Morris, an ex-convict, who won the championship last year, A. S. Henderson of San Francisco, and Harry Appleman of Emerson, Iowa, started in the first trial heat. Henderson won in 9.45 seconds, with Appleman second. Morris did not qualify. The starters in the second trial were: W. H. Cople, of Bancroft, Neb.; Jack Gibson, of Romeo, Mich., and E. A. Polley, of Riverdale, Cal. Cople and Polley qualified.

The final heat in the hundred yards was a good one. Henderson took the lead and kept it throughout, but was nearly caught by Cople, who was only eight inches behind him in coming very fast. Appleman was third. The time was a little better than ten seconds.

LONDON, August 19th.

In consequence of the large influx of Italian anarchists into England for the purpose of planning assassinations, a corps of Italian detectives has been despatched to assist the local police in connection with the anarchist resorts in White chapel and Bathurst.

The French detectives have made a discovery at Lugano in Switzerland that there is an Anarchist seminary or college where lectures are delivered nightly on the methods and means of perpetrating outrages, and the likely places for the execution of such designs. Arrangements had been completed there for the immediate removal of President Casimir-Peter and Signor Crispien. Ballots were held for the election of men to commit the murders.

August 20th.

Miss Kate Marden, the late missionary traveller to the Siberian lepers, has issued a writ of damages for libel against Mr. Francis, the Secretary of the London Committee appointed to enquire into the charges made against her. The Committee reported that the charges made against her were proved, and the Secretary, when called upon, refused to withdraw them, although threatened with an action for libel.

A powder magazine had exploded in Rio de Janeiro, killing 31 persons.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Lima says the situation is unchanged. Some unimportant skirmishes have occurred between government troops and insurgents.

August 21st.

The Emperor William and the Empress of Germany are on an exciting expedition. At Potsdam in Prussia, what might be termed a very serious accident befell the train by which they were travelling. Owing to the fracture of the coupling gear the hinder part collided with the fore part of the train. The passengers had a severe fright and shaking, but beyond that no one was injured.

The Emperor and Empress luckily escaped injury. No one in the train was hurt.

August 22nd.

Owing to strong opposition to the Bill prohibiting the landing of foreign anarchists in the United States and providing for their deportation, though passed by the Senate, it has been shelved by the House of Representatives. Owing to his having given evidence in a law court against anarchists at Sacramento, the house of a witness has been blown up by dynamite and six persons killed. The Chicago police have discovered two chests filled with anarchist literature and a varied assortment of infernal machines, believed to have been prepared for a winter campaign in the United States. Several suspected persons have been arrested in connection with the discovery.

The Canadian claim for the United States cruisers sailing against the Behring Sea has been settled. Mr. Walter Graham, the American Secretary of State, allowing \$600,000 dollars compensation.

There is a serious discussion among the Irish Party in the House of Commons.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, with the majority of the Nationalists, opposes Mr. Sexton's denunciation of Sir W. Harcourt, and maintains that the Government are right in waiting for a more favourable opportunity to restrict the power of veto of the House of Lords. The motion of Mr. J. H. Doidge, the member for the Kildare North, involving a reduction of the vote for the Lords by £200,000, as a protest against the attitude taken by that House in regard to the Evicted Tenants' Bill, has been rejected by a majority of 15.

Numerous Japanese officers are leaving the United States and the military colleges in Europe, where they have been in training, for the purpose of assisting in the Korean war. In every way the Japanese appear to have foreseen and been quietly preparing for the present outbreak.

August 23rd.

A well-known police inspector in Belgium has been shot dead by an anarchist; the assassin committed suicide immediately afterwards.

Over one thousand families belonging to men who were in the rank and file in the great war in the United States, are on the verge of perishing from starvation. A public subscription has been started for their relief.

The *Times* urges the Australian colonies to subsidize Mr. Huddart's Pacific mail service between Canada and Australia without regard to the income, p.f.f., or loss. Whilst contending that the Imperial mail service should be entirely independent of the outside world, the Pacific service would, it says, confer such solid benefit upon the British Empire both in time of war and in time of peace that the Governments should rather subsidize Mr. Huddart's service than the existing services in the event of the former offering equal facilities to the latter without regarding the minor objections.

Five Austrian spies have been arrested in West Russia, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment in Siberia.

President Cleveland is recovering from Bright's disease.

The abdication of King Alexander of Serbia in favour of his father ex-King Milan has been prevented by the influence of the Cz.

Owing to a technical omission in the American Tariff Bill, wool now in bond valued at twenty-three million pounds is subject to the duty duty, which is being evaded by re-exporting it at a cost of only one cent per pound.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.

Barometer at 6 a.m. 30.85

Barometer at 1 p.m. 30.85

Barometer at 6 p.m. 30.85

Thermometer at 6 a.m. 80

Thermometer at 1 p.m. 80

Thermometer at 6 p.m. 80

Thermometer at 10 p.m. 78

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Wet bulb) 78

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Dry bulb) 79

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Wet bulb) 79

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Dry bulb) 79

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Wet bulb) 79

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Dry bulb) 79

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Wet bulb) 79

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Dry bulb) 79

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Wet bulb) 79

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Dry bulb) 79

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Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Dry bulb) 79

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Wet bulb) 79

Thermometer at 10 p.m. (Dry bulb)

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—92 per cent. prem., sales and buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £80.00, paid up, \$34, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

CHINESE BONDS.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—£15 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.
Yantai Insurance Association—\$75, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—£15 per share, buyers.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$171 per share, sales and sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$77 per share, buyers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$204 per share, sellers.

SHIPPING.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.—\$26 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$45, sellers.
Donghai Steamship Company—\$48, ex. div., sales and buyers.
China Mutual Shipping Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$60 per share, nominal.
China Mutual Shipping Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—£1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$156 per share, sellers.
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

MINING.
Punjab Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$6.15 per share, buyers.
Punjab Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.90 per share, sellers.
The Rangoon Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5.10 per share, buyers.
The New Himalayan Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sellers.
The Yunnan Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5.75, sales and sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78½ per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37 per share, buyers.
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$10 per share, buyers.
Honkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures \$50.
The Shamnoon Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$5, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$104 sales and sellers.
Dakin, Crutchfield & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sales and buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$108 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.
\$4 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$54, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.75, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share.

EXCHANGE.
ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/2
Bank Bills, on demand 2/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2

ON PARIS.
Bank Bills, on demand 2/74
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/80

ON INDIA.
T. T. 1/104
On Demand 1/194

ON SHANGHAI.
Bank, T. T. 7/4
Private, 30 days' sight 7/5
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 8/9
Silver (per oz.) 29 5/16

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
Mrs. Allison.
Captain R. A. Anderson.
Rev. S. A. Bayley.
Mr. W. Blayney.
Mr. L. de Breton.
Mr. J. Boyer.
Captain R. Crawford.
Mr. & Mrs. F. Debeaux.
Captain C. Dodd.
Mr. W. A. Duff.
Mr. J. J. East.
Mr. C. N. Edli on.
Mr. C. H. Freeman.
Captain G. Gibb.
Mr. Alf. James.
Mrs. Jurgens.
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Kelly.

Mr. J. Klayora.
Mr. R. E. Eyles.
Mr. H. C. Matheson.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. Oscar Nordt.
Mr. W. P. Pidd.
Mr. & Mrs. V. Perkins.
Captain H. Plot.
Mr. C. Rombach.
Mr. C. Seymour.
Mr. F. E. Shera.
Mrs. A. Smith.
Mr. E. R. Sillman.
Mr. T. Looch.
Mr. Daniel Vincent.
Mr. W. W. Wemy.
Mr. and Mrs. B. J. West and child.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAR HOTEL.

Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet.
Miss Coe.
Capt. W. von Corbach.
Mr. H. Cromble.
Mrs. H. L. Dalrymple.
Mrs. H. Dalrymple.
Mr. F. Deibrenco.
Mr. R. P. Dipple.
Mr. J. P. Dowling.
Mr. Geo. Fenwick.
Mr. C. H. Freeman.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.
Mr. J. E. Macrae.
Mr. Morton Jones.

Mr. Medhurst.
Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. F. Morsov.
Mr. C. Nielsen.
Mrs. Victor Perkes.
Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. S. Sindelands.
Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Smith and family.
Capt. & Mrs. Stenham.
Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Mr. J. E. Stiles.
Mrs. A. Stiles.

MAILS EXPECTED.
THE AMERICAN MAILS.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 28th ult., left Yokohama on the 17th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on the 24th.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belge*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 8th instant.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, and Nagasaki on the 15th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.
The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Sisk* left Tacoma on the 16th instant, for this port via Japan.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 18th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
The China Mutual steamer *Peking*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Suva for Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here tomorrow.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Slam* left Singapore on the 18th instant, and may be expected here on the 23rd.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malacca* left Bombay on the 17th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

The N. G. I. steamer *Risago* left Bombay on the 6th instant, and may be expected here on the 30th.

Shipping.
ARRIVALS.
BYGONE, Norwegian steamer, 771, C. Brekke, 20th Sept.—Saloon 14th Sept, Rice and General.—Tung Kee.

OCEANIK, French steamer, 2,695, Schults, 21st Sept.—Marseilles 17th August, Singapore 14th Sept, and Saigon 16th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

OCEANA, German steamer, 1,628, H. C. A. Harris, 21st Sept.—Singapore 14th Sept, General.—Messageries Maritimes.

CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,055, J. E. Farrell, 21st Sept.—Bangkok 14th Sept, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, Hogg, 21st Sept.—Canton 21st Sept, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BENVENUE, British steamer, 1,437, Thomson, 21st Sept.—Moji 16th September, Coals.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ASK, Danish steamer, 672, N. C. Revach, 21st Sept.—Helsingborg and Holbo 20th Sept, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PRONTO, German steamer, 630, Bohn, 21st Sept.—Hollo 15th September, General.—Lee Wing & Co.

CLARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Formosa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Nanchang, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURE.
September 20, *Matterhorn*, British bark, for New York.
September 20, *Japan*, Italian bark, for Callao.
September 21, *Silverhorn*, British ship, for San Francisco.

September 21, *Comet*, Norwegian bark, for Shanghai.
September 21, *Taitu*, German str., for Canton.
September 21, *Gera*, German str., for Singapore and Bremen.

September 21, *Admiral*, Danish str., for Hobeih and Pakhoi.
September 21, *Ajax*, British str., for Shanghai.
September 21, *Tamarind*, Norwegian steamer, for Cheloo, &c.

September 21, *Formosa*, British str., for Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.
September 21, *Malva*, British str., for Nagasaki and Kobe.

September 21, *Nanchang*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
Per *Oceanic*, from Marseilles for Hongkong.
Revs. Gauthier, Granger, Guerned, Messrs. Robinson, T. P. Peabody, and Mrs. J. P. Peabody. From Colombo—Mr. Athling, and 26 Chinese. From Batavia—Mr. Palmer. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Hadye Heahlin, Mrs. Fan Kim Gao, son and servants, Miss Chuan Chien and 2 infants. Mr. Can Poh Seng and servant. From Saigon—253 Chinese. From Marseilles for Shanghai—Messieurs Coget, Reva, Bouge, Lannese, Botereau, Laroche, Perrier, Fleury, Billig, Messrs. Ad. Carr, Geo. Hedden, Geo. denport, Chaufly, Chetellus, Blanchus, Messrs. Willobold and Witel. From Alexandria—Rev. Verities. From Port Said—Mr. Saitoun. From Singapore—Messrs. A. L. H. Ledebor and Ah Ming. For Nagasaki—Mrs. Osake. From Marseilles for Kobe—Mr. H. Kazaki. From Suva—Mr. V. Debourgo. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Abend, Messrs. Y. Shibuya and Kusano. From Marseilles for Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Jurgens, Mrs. Tolst, Messrs. Harris, L. Gauthier, and B. Billet. From Singapore—Messrs. I. Ono and Max Heussy. From Saigon—Messrs. Crapola, Stein, and Martin. From Halphong—Mr. Bordenneau. From Saigon—Mr. Larrey.

Per *Oceanic*, from Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Susemihl, Mr. Wedekind, and 405 Chinese.
Per *Bygo*, from Saigon—120 Chinese.
Per *Chowfa*, from Bangkok—124 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per *Gara*, from Hongkong for Colombo—Mr. Andrew Graham, and 8 Chinese. For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Gonselle and 3 children. Captain F. W. Schultz, and Mr. P. Selp. For Bremen—Mrs. Jacobsen and 2 children, and Mr. Rucke. For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Hickombe, Messrs. Tang, Pang, Koo, Hay, J. P. P. From Shanghai for Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Graystone. For Port Said—Mr. B. Babenco. For London—Messrs. T. Wolf and G. Schmatz. For London—Mrs. H. D. Anott, Miss Michelson, and Mr. F. Tolch. From Yokohama for Singapore—Messrs. Wells and Johnston. For Amak—Mr. and Mrs. G. Buntshoten. For Southampton—Captain W. A. Crane, Dr. Richard, Dr. H. H. Williams, Ad. Carr, Geo. Hedden, Geo. Robertson, J. L. Dick, M. G. Simon, G. Scott, H. Grodon, J. S. S. Tuguel, Takeda, R. Williams, J. W. Green, R. Mason, W. Hendry, and H. Peterson. From Nagasaki for Singapore—Mrs. Hayashi Chito, Mrs. Haraguchi Tatsui, Miss Otsuka, Ogas, Omasi, and Omasi. For Delit—Mrs. Takasashi. For Southampton—Mr. D. Lantoni. For Bremen—Mr. A. Rod. Allen.

TO DEPART.
Per *Oceanic*, from Hongkong for Shanghai.
Mrs. Bieher, Mrs. B. Gulgard, and Mr. Wildkand, and 2 children. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Husson, and Mr. J. Lecoy.

REPORTS.
The British steamer *Chowfa* reports that she left Bangkok on the 14th instant. From Koh-si-chang to Cape Varella had moderate south-westerly winds and fine clear weather with occasional rain showers. From Cape Varella northward increasing north-west winds with rising sea, and when in 16 30 deg. north and long. 110 40 deg. east, encountered a terrific storm, a typhoon passing westward, and was under its influence for 15 hours; thence to port had strong to moderate southerly winds and squally weather with rain at times.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
For Bangkok—Per *Phra Chom Kiao* tomorrow, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 A.M.
For Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Taisang* tomorrow, the 22nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Macao, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne—Per *Chowfa* tomorrow, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.
AGNES, French steamer, 290—Geo. R. Stevens.
AZAMOR, British steamer, 2,005, P. Gibson, R.N.R., 18th Sept.—Moji 13th September, General.—Tata & Co.

CHERYDRA, British steamer, 1,574, R. Cass, 14th Sept.—Calcutta 29th August, Penang 5th Sept, and Singapore 8th General and Opium.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHINTU, British steamer, 1,450, R. Innes, 17th Sept.—Kobe 9th Sept, and Moji 13th, Coal and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHUNSHAN, British steamer, 1,280, Stovell, 17th Sept.—Saloon 13th Sept, Rice and Flour.—Bradley & Co.

DONAR, German steamer, 1,015, B. Grundmann, 18th Sept.—Bangkok 10th Sept, and General.—Lau, Wegener & Co.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British steamer, 5,004, Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R., 19th Sept.—Vancouver 27th August, via Victoria, B.C., Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, and Shanghai 16th Sept, Mails and General.—C. P. Railway and Steamship Co.

ETHIOPE, British steamer, 1,906, P. J. Miles, 18th Sept.—Kutchinout 13th Sept, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FAIR, British steamer, 1,177, Captain Stapan, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,504, W. H. Lunt, 27th July—Canton 27th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

KILL, German steamer, 832, M. W. Kuffeldt, 20th September—Fochow 18th September, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, H. C. A. Harris, 20th Sept.—Fochow 16th Sept, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 19th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

NURNBERG, German steamer, 3,207, H. Walter, 18th Sept.—Yokohama, and Nagasaki 15th Sept, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

PEKIN, British steamer, 118, Raymond, 20th September—Amoy 17th Sept, General.—Chinese.

PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 15th Sept.—Bangkok 3rd Sept, and Koh-si-chang 6th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PRAVA, 130, Captain MacIsaac—Hongkong Government Tender.

RIO, German steamer, 1,109, C. H. Davidson, 14th September—Saloon 6th Sept, Rice.—Wilder & Co.

STRAITS OF DOVER, British steamer, 1,904, Holiday, 13th September—Moji 6th Sept, Coals.—Order.

STRATHDE, British steamer, 1,700, Forsyth, 14th September—Hobart 15th September, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAICHOOW, British steamer, 862, H. Deans, 16th Sept.—Bangkok 6th Sept, and Koh-si-chang 10th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

TACOMA, British steamer, 1,551, V. Perke, 20th Sept.—Tacoma 22nd August, and Yokohama 9th Sept, General.—Doddwell, Carill & Co.

YUNO-CHING, Chinese steamer, 760, R. E. Harris, 12th August—Amoy 10th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

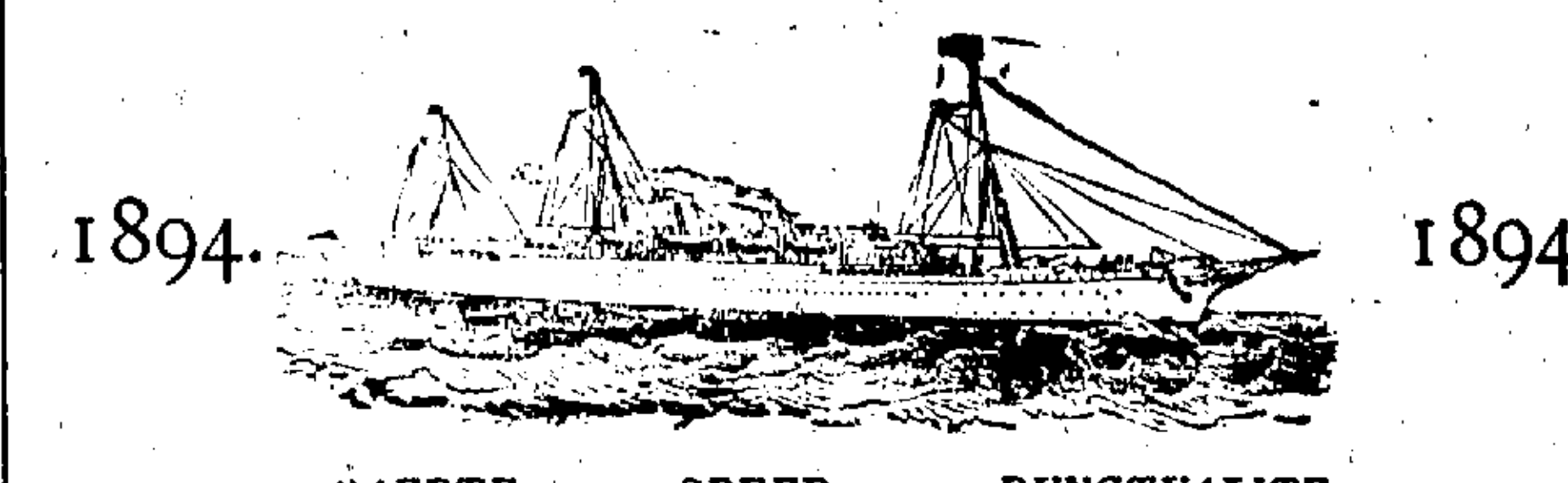
SAILOING VESSELS.
CALB CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake, 1st June—Yap (Caroline Islands) 30th May, General.—Order.

GEORGE T. HOMER, American ship, 1,267, C. Hemm, 31st August—Yokohama 4th Aug, Ballast.—Shewan & Co.

H. HACKFELD, German bark, 1,240, T. W. Hilgerlot, 2nd August—Cardiff 8th March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

Ivi, American ship, 181, Lowell, 26th August—San Francisco 12th June, General.—Shewan & Co.

Mails. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 3rd October.
EMPEROR OF CHINA, Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 31st October.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 28th November.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street. [3]
Hongkong, 5th September, 1894.

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) Tuesday, 2nd October, at 1 P.M.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) Saturday, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) Wednesday, 7th Nov., at 1 P.M.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CHINA"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY the 2nd October, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight of Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1894. [1]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S KAUTZEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND. HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT. DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [19]

NOTICE.
JEV'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JEV'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E., C.I., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 10th June, 1888. [19]

Mails. NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma Tuesday September 25th.
Sisk Tuesday October 16th.
Victoria Tuesday November 6th.
Sisk Tuesday December 11th.
Tacoma Tuesday January 1st.

THE Steamship
Captain Victor Perkes, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 25th September, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1894. [14]

To be Let.
TO LET.
HOUSE No. 1, "BEACONFIELD ARCADE," facing PARADE GROUND.
OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, "MARINE HOUSE," QUEEN'S ROAD.
ROOMS to "BEACONFIELD ARCADE," QUEEN'S ROAD.
HOUSE No. 6, JOE HOUSE STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. GODOWNS IN DUDELL STREET.
Apply to BELLIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1894. [97]

TO LET.
N^o. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK, A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE.
Apply to Y.
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1894. [196]

TO LET.
FROM 1ST OCTOBER.
"GREENMOUNT," CAINE ROAD, EIGHT ROOMS.
For particulars, apply to Messrs. GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1894. [196]

TO LET.
N^o. 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five God Rooms situated in the best part of the building.
Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [129]

TO LET.
D^{WELLING HOUSES}—
"HIGHCLERE," at MAGAZINE GAP. No. 1, RIFON TERRACE. No. 8, OLD BAILEY. No.